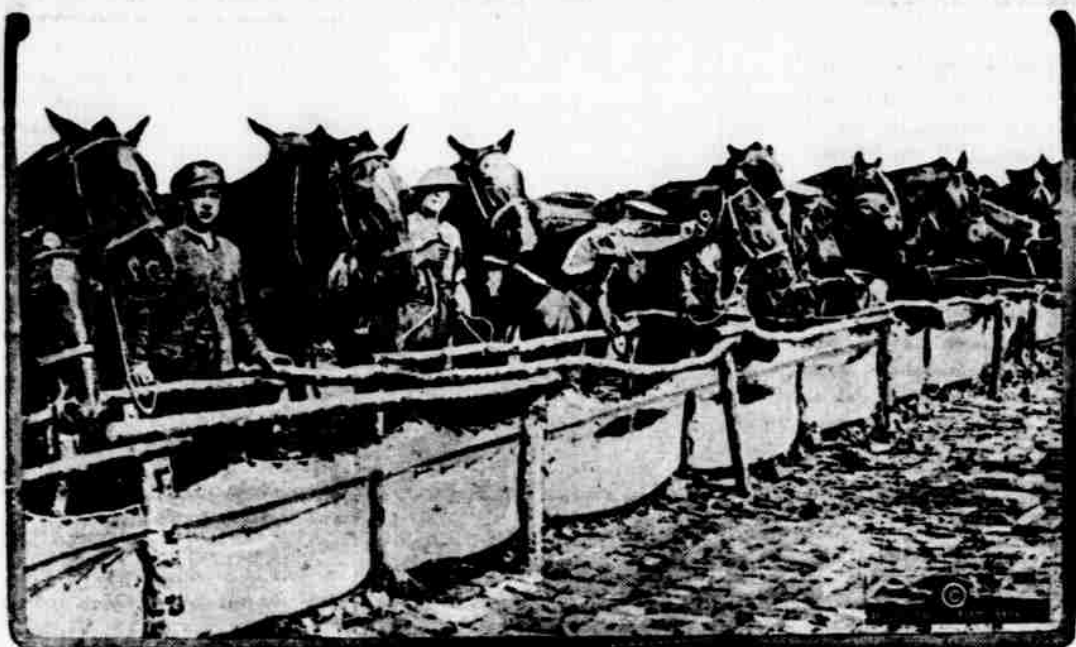


ARTILLERY HORSES GET A QUICK DRINK



Official photograph taken during the British drive in France, showing artillery horses drinking at a quickly erected canvas drinking trough behind the battle line.

FUNERAL OF AN ANZAC MAN IN FRANCE.



This official photograph, taken during the British advance in the west, shows the burial of an Anzac man killed in battle. These troops from Australia and New Zealand, who fought bravely in Gallipoli, are making a great record on the western front.

IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH



In the recent British advance on the western front the British captured many German trenches of unusual construction. The trench shown here is evidently a product of German efficiency as shown by the ready-made steel guards. Hugely as the British soldiers shown are enjoying themselves, they have not neglected to don their steel shrapnel-proof helmets.

SPEEDING UP THE GUNS IS HOT WORK



This shows one of the smaller guns in action during the British offensive on the western front. There is not a minute's let-up in the work of the smaller guns. It is a hot job for a summer day.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Steers (pulp and grain fed), good to choice	\$8.50@9.00
Steers (pulp and grain fed), fair to good	8.00@8.50
Steers, grassers, good to choice	8.00@8.50
Steers, grassers, fair to good	7.25@8.00
Heifers, prime	7.00@7.50
Cows (pulp and grain fed), good to choice	6.75@7.50
Cows (pulp and grain fed), fair to good	6.00@6.75
Cows, grassers (good)	6.25@6.75
Cows, grassers (fair)	5.50@6.25
Cows, canners	4.75@5.25
Veal calves	8.00@10.50
Bulls	4.75@5.50
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	6.50@7.25
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	5.50@6.25

Good Hogs \$10.45@10.55

Sheep.	
Lambs	\$10.00@10.40
Ewes	6.25@7.00
Wethers	7.00@7.25
Yearlings	7.25@7.75

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.

Hay.	
Colorado upland, per ton	\$15.00@16.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	13.00@14.00
Second bottom Colorado	10.00@11.00
Timothy, per ton	18.50@19.00
Alfalfa, per ton	9.50@10.50
South Park, choice, per ton	17.50@18.00
San Luis Valley, per ton	13.00@16.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	16.00@17.00
Straw, per ton	4.50

Grain.	
Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying	1.62
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	1.50
Idaho oats, bulk, buying	1.60
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	1.35
Corn chop, sack, selling	1.75
Corn in sack, selling	1.72
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling	1.15

Flour.	
Selling Prices.	
Standard Colorado, net	\$3.10

Dressed Poultry.	
Less 10 Per Cent Commission.	
Turkeys, fancy D. P.	@24
Turkeys, old toms	@20
Turkeys, choice	@18
Hens, fancy	@15
Spring lb.	@12
Ducks, young	@12
Geese	@12
Roosters	@10

Live Poultry.	
The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:	
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, lb.	@15
Hens, under 5 lbs., lb.	@13
Broilers	@20
Spring, lb.	@17
Roosters	@8
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over, lb.	@20
Ducks, young	@15
Geese	@10

Eggs.	
O. B. Denver	@24
O. B. Denver	@12
Eggs, case count, misc.	
cases less commission	5.25@7.25

Butter.	
Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	33
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	29
Process	29
Packing stock	23

Fruit.	
Apples, Colo., fancy, box	1.00@2.00
Apples, Colo., choice, 3d box	50@1.00
Blackberries, Colo., crate	2.50
Cantaloupes, Colo., crate	1.50@2.00
Cherries, Colo., pint crate	2.00
Peaches, Colo., box	99@1.19
Pears, Colo., box	2.25@2.75
Plums, Colo., crate	2.50
Watermelons, Colo., cwt.	1.75

Vegetables.	
Corn, Colo., dozen	15@25
Cans, 5 lbs. and over	15 @25
Carrots, cwt.	2.00
Cabbage, new, cwt.	1.00@1.25
Onions, table, doz.	12@15
Potatoes	1.65@2.35

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Prices.	
Spelter, Denver—\$9.23.	
Copper, casting—\$27.25.	
Lead, New York—\$6.65.	
Bar silver—68c.	
Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$18 to \$25 per unit.	
Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15 to \$17.50; 25 per cent, \$9.40 to \$10; 10 per cent, \$7.30 to \$9 per unit.	

Price of Flax.	
Duluth, Minn.—Linnseed on track and arrive, \$2.02½; September, \$2.01½; asked, October, \$2.02½; bid; November, \$2.03 bid; December, \$2.02½.	

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.	
Chicago—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.50@1.51½; No. 3 red, \$1.41@1.50½; No. 2 hard, \$1.51½@1.55½; No. 3 hard, \$1.46½@1.53.	
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 87@88; No. 4 yellow, 84½@85½; No. 4 white, 84@85½.	
Oats—No. 3 white, 46½@47½; standard, 46½@47½.	
Rye—No. 2, \$1.20@1.22.	
Timothy—\$3.50@4.75.	
Clover—\$27.00@14.00.	
Pork—\$27.75.	
Lard—\$14.60.	
Ribs—\$14.10@14.85.	

Imps.
"I'll bet my dad can lick yours"
"I'll bet he can't."
"How're you going to prove it?"
"I'll tell you. I'll hit you in the eye and you hit me in the nose; then we'll both run home and tell our dads about it; and then they'll both get mad and start a scrap and you and I will stand by and see which of them wins."

For America's Future Safety

Are the Danish West Indies destined to become a great naval base for the better protection of the Panama Canal Zone?

DENMARK finally cedes her West Indian possessions to the United States, as she has threatened to do on several occasions, about 138 square miles will be added to the territory over which the American flag flies, and our government will come into possession of one of the finest harbors in the West Indies—a valuable naval base and coaling station long coveted by political and military authorities in Washington. This is according to a writer in the New York Times Magazine.

St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix and the other tiny islands and rocks which compose the Danish West Indies are not intrinsically valuable. Their land is poor, their crops are small, their population is becoming smaller year by year; for several years their revenue has been decreasing and they have been a financial burden to Denmark, but they lie in a strategic position with regard to the Atlantic trade routes leading to the Panama canal, and for that reason they have a potential value in the scheme of defense which must be worked out to protect that great waterway against an enemy.

The chief surprise in Washington's announcement recently of the negotiation of a treaty with Denmark for the transfer of the islands to the United States was the price—\$25,000,000—which the convention fixed. In 1905 Secretary Seward offered \$5,000,000 for the islands and increased the sum to \$7,500,000 two years later. In 1902 the Roosevelt administration agreed to pay \$5,000,000, but the upper house of the Danish rigsdag refused to ratify the convention, which the United States senate had ratified on February 17. Possibly Denmark will eventually be willing to accept less than \$25,000,000, for an influential element in that country is anxious to sell the islands. Moreover, the islanders themselves apparently wish to improve their economic condition, and it is highly probable that they would vote to place their future in the hands of the United States. They voted in favor of the transfer 50 years ago and they have less to lose and more to gain at this time.

The reasons that induced the United States to try to purchase the Danish West Indies toward the close of the Civil war apparently hold good today, with certain modifications. During the Civil war the federal government had no naval base in the West Indies, and when it was necessary to refit warships on duty in the Caribbean the vessels were compelled to take a long voyage to find a shipyard. Now, however, the United States has naval bases in Cuba and Porto Rico, but these are not considered sufficient to guard the trade routes and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal. San Juan, the chief port of Porto Rico, has a spacious anchorage, but unfortunately the water is comparatively shallow and the harbor is suitable only for the smaller class of war vessels.

On the other hand, the harbor of Charlotte Amalie, in St. Thomas, is deep enough to float the largest battleships without danger, and there is another good anchorage called Coral Bay in St. John. With proper fortifications, naval men believe the St. Thomas harbor would provide a serviceable and virtually impregnable base—a sort of American Heligoland in the Caribbean. The port of Charlotte Amalie has long been one of the great coaling stations of the world. It has shipyards, dry-docks and repair shops, and besides being a port of refuge it is the headquarters for several lines of passenger and freight steamships. Undoubtedly the port's proximity to the Panama canal gives it an importance which may account for the high price the United States is asked to pay for the islands.

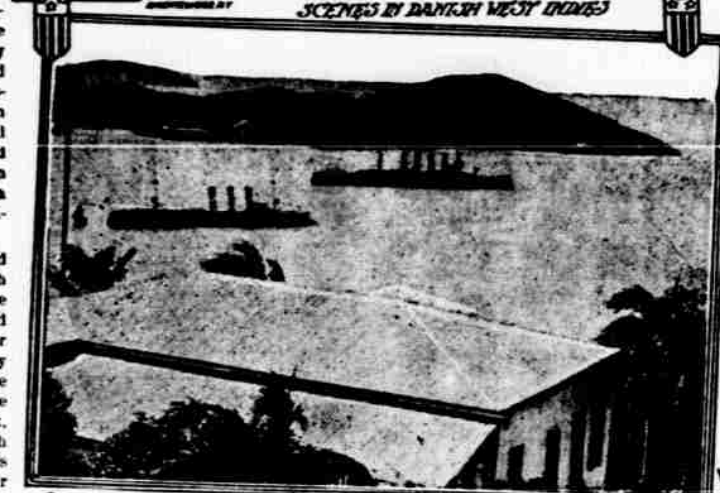
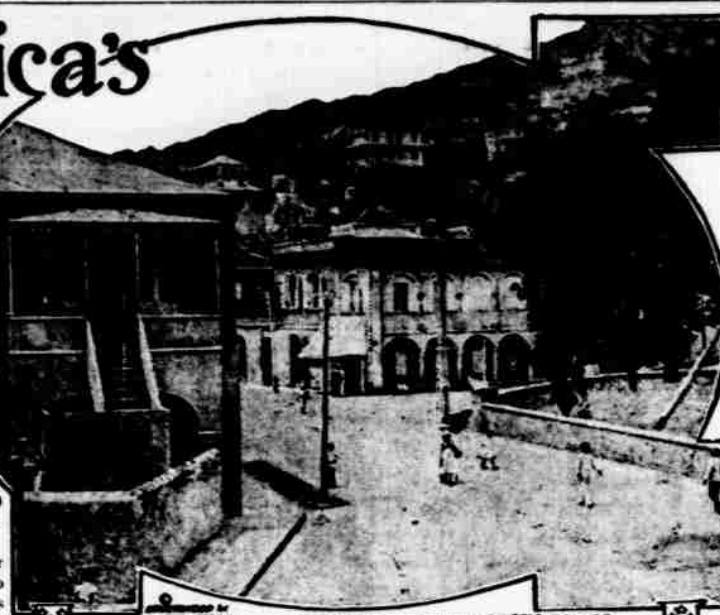
It has been said at various times that Germany is opposed to the sale of the islands, hoping that some day a modification of the Monroe doctrine would enable her to acquire them for naval purposes. Whatever truth there may be in this statement it is certain that the United States will allow no foreign power to take control of the Danish West Indies, even though they are not brought under the American flag.

BITS OF INFORMATION

Electrical railways in the United States represent a value of about \$750,000,000.

So thoroughly have the men been instructed to avoid it that trenchfoot is now regarded as a crime among Canadian troops in France.

Turkey's celebration of victories is said to be done by order of the police, a heavy fine being the penalty for not putting up the flag when one is told to do so.



Thus the hopes of Germany or any other power that covets the islands are doomed to disappointment. Last February a Copenhagen dispatch told about a pamphlet having been published by M. Hageman, a planter of the islands, who advocated their sale. He was pessimistic about their future. Their sanitary condition was bad, he said, infant mortality had reached a rate of 62½ per cent, while the population was decreasing at an alarming rate.

The decrease of population—most of the inhabitants are colored—is perhaps the best index of the gradual impoverishment of the Danish West Indies. In 1828 their population was 40,000; in 1841, 41,000; in 1890, 32,000, while the census of 1911 fixed the number at 27,086.

Absentee landlordism, combined with land monopoly, has induced poverty and discontent in the islands, and the people have cast envious eyes upon Porto Rico, from which they are separated by only a few miles of water. They have seen Porto Rico and her people flourishing under American rule, while the sugar plantations of their own islands have steadily yielded less, and individually the people have become poorer. The result is that many negroes have emigrated from the Danish West Indies to Porto Rico and the United States, and, having tasted the benefits of American government, they are undoubtedly willing that their brothers still under Danish rule should change their allegiance.

It would hardly be fair to accuse the Danes of misrule in the West Indies. Their failure, which is acknowledged by their willingness to sell their tropical possessions, has been due to various causes, economic and social. It was not many years ago that the British government had to make grants to several of its colonies in the West Indies in order to avert financial disaster, and the Danish islands have had to contend with the same economic conditions, while possessing fewer natural resources than the British islands.

If the United States takes control of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John it is probable that they will again become prosperous. The black man will take up the unused land he cannot get now, new capital will go in, and the sugar growers will have better facilities for marketing their crop—the staple product of the islands. And the islanders themselves will feel quite at home with officials who speak English, for they have always refused to use Danish, the language of their rulers.

The Danish islanders have a measure of self-government, and it is reasonable to assume that they would demand similar rights from the United States.

Like all islands of the West Indies the Danish possessions have had a checkered history. They changed hands several times in the days when the nations of Europe fought for sea power and a share of the wealth of this hemisphere. Columbus discovered the islands on his second voyage. They were then inhabited by Caribs and Arawaks. In 1657 St. Thomas was

colonized by the Dutch, who were succeeded by the English. Then came the Danes, who have held the island since 1871. St. John was settled by the Danes in 1684.

Both the Dutch and English settled St. Croix in 1625, and in later years the island was ruled by Spaniards and the French. In 1653 Louis XIV sold St. Croix to the Knights of Malta, and they in turn gave way to the French West India company in 1665.

The island proved to be a poor investment and was abandoned by the French in 1665, the whole population going to Santo Domingo. St. Croix was virtually uninhabited until 1733, when the French sold the islands to the king of Denmark for \$375,000.

The early prosperity of St. Thomas was due to the fact that in 1784 the Danes declared it a free port, to which all vessels might come. St. Thomas at once became a distributing point for much of the West India trade, and for many years an immense business was carried on there. Now there is a possibility that a new and perhaps brighter chapter will be added to the maritime history of the port.

From the deck of a vessel in the harbor the town of Charlotte Amalie is strikingly beautiful, covering three spurrs of a mountain clad in tropical foliage. From the heights above the town one may see on a clear day the islands of Porto Rico, Bieques or the Crab, and St. Croix in the distance, and there are many other extensive views.

St. Frederick Treves, the famous British surgeon, in his book, "The Cradle of the Deep," calls Charlotte Amalie the most picturesque town in the whole sweep of the Windward Islands.

"The walls of the houses," he says, "are for the most part a dazzling white. Some are yellow or gray or orange; certain of them are blue. The roofs are always a generous bright red. Between the houses and overshadowing the roofs are clumps of green trees. Here and there can be seen stone stairs climbing up through the town, gardens with creeper-covered walls, a tufted palm, a many-arched arcade, the balustrades of shady terraces. Viewed from the sea Charlotte Amalie would seem to be a place for those who make holiday—all gayly tinted villas and palaces, where the factory chimney, the warehouse and the woe of suburb are unknown."

St. Thomas was a famous retreat of buccaners, one of whom was Teach, or Blackbeard, who had 14 wives.

Sir Frederick tells how Master Teach was killed in a bloody duel on the deck of his ship, and how his conqueror, Lieutenant Maynard of H. M. S. Pearl, cut off his head and hung it on the bowsprit of his sloop. "With this strange ornament swinging from the bows," he adds, "and with 13 pirates safe in the hold, Maynard set sail for Bath Town in North Carolina. Here the 13 were promptly hanged."

All of the Danish islands are of volcanic origin and surrounded by coral reefs. The surface of the land varies from low coast plains to mountains, but springs and streams are not plentiful and at times the country has suffered severely from drought.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS

The first sewing machine of which there is authentic record was patented in England in 1755, 81 years before the first American machine.

The net investment of the United States reclamation service at the beginning of the present fiscal year was approximately \$100,000,000.

W. C. Condit has completed 50 years as pastor of Ashland (Ky.) Presbyterian church. He succeeded his father and never has held any other pastorate.